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House.

From present indications the new Board of Public Works in this city will earn their salaries, and the city can well afford to pay them, too.

Whenever the country gets into a pinch requiring statesmanship, diplomacy or generalship the people are glad to have the Republican party at the helm.

It is not too much to say that secret political societies, which now seem to be quite popular in some parts of the country, are not essential to a people's government.

There seems to be a loud call for a naval court of inquiry. One war steamer ashore and two tugs grounded while going to her assistance indicates very bad seamanship on the part of somebody.

The best amends the people of New Orleans can now make to the cause of justice is to prosecute to the bitter end the jury-briber and corrupt jurymen. There are no worse criminals than these.

It is said that the refusal of Senator Walthall to be a candidate for re-election is due to the arrogance of the demands and the suddenly acquired strength of the Farmers' Alliance in Mississippi.

The contentions of a large portion of the Democratic press over the fix in which that party finds itself in regard to free silver coinage are very like those of a man who has put his foot in a bear-trap and cannot get it out.

The president and vice-president of the Council will probably be somewhat disgusted when they discover how limited the powers of the Council are. Confining it to its legitimate functions makes a great difference in its importance.

The Louisville Courier-Journal condemns the work of the long-sitting constitutional convention of Kentucky in advance because it undertakes to "reform the universe," leaving one to assume that Kentucky is not a good place to begin that work.

The reputed leader of the New Orleans assassins, Machea, who was killed by the mob, was captain of a company which revolted against and helped to overturn by violence the Republican government of Louisiana. Sowing the wind usually brings a whirlwind at harvest time.

An alleged soldiers' paper asks if Gen. Sherman's family is going to appear before the public as paupers. Before his death General Sherman asked that the hat be not passed around for his family, and his sons have since modestly asserted that they could not receive any such recognition. Why, then, this insulting question?

The census bulletin on truck-farming makes the value of the products in 1890, after freight and commissions were paid, \$76,517,515, and the capital invested \$100,000,000, and occupying 534,440 acres of land. The industry employs 216,765 men, 9,254 women, 14,874 children, aided by 75,566 horses and mules. The industry is growing because cities are growing and the diversified industries of the country multiply consumers.

The New York Sun calls Democratic attention to the fact that, in the late local elections, twenty-eight Republican and fifteen Democratic supervisors were elected in Oneida county to take the place of fifteen Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats; to a similar turn-over in Monroe county, and a worse one in Chemung—a Democratic majority making room for a Republican majority of four. It then asks: "How can these changes be explained?"

Those Democratic papers which are speaking disrespectfully of the "Anti-Democratic" Reform Club, of New York, to which Mr. Cleveland wrote the dreadful anti-silver-coinage letter, should know, if they do not, that that club has furnished them with free-trade editorials the past few years, that it manufactured for them the greatest part of the lies about the McKinley law, which served them so good purpose last fall, and has been the medium for the dispensing of the campaign fund raised by the Cobden Club in London for the Democratic party. Such ingratitude is very nearly a crime.

Several exchanges are making a comparison between Indiana and Iowa, based upon the fact that Iowa has voted \$250,000 to defray the cost of being represented in the world's fair, while Indiana voted but \$75,000, which is stated by these papers to be \$45,000. They say that Iowa is out of debt, while, under Democratic rule, Indiana is getting

deeper and deeper in debt every year. There is much truth in this. Indiana is the only Northern State that has been increasing its debt during the past decade, and it is all due to the willfulness and incapacity of Democratic management. But, one of these days, a change will come, and Indiana, whose location is better than that of most States, and whose resources are unsurpassed, will break away from Bourbon domination and bound to the front, leading such States as Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan.

THE WEAK POINT OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

There is one phase of the New Orleans tragedy which points a special moral, and furnishes an interesting lesson in the science of government. For the unlawful killing of three or four Italians, not American citizens, the Italian government proposes to demand of the United States a money indemnity and a disavowal of the act. This government will undoubtedly have to pay the money and make the apology. International law requires it, and not to do so would be to invite war. If the case were reversed, and American citizens had been mobbed to death on Italian soil, this government would demand similar reparation from Italy. The government of the United States has never experienced any difficulty in finding constitutional power to protect its citizens abroad, and has not been slow in asserting the power.

But when it comes to protecting American citizens on American soil the government of the United States finds itself surrounded by constitutional difficulties that render it almost powerless. The government that can send an iron-clad fleet to the furthest quarter of the globe to protect an American citizen, and that holds itself amenable to other governments for the protection of aliens temporarily upon its soil, cannot lift a finger to enforce the rights of American citizens in Louisiana or South Carolina, or to protect them in their lives, liberty or property. The killing of three or four unfortunates plunges two governments into excitement, and almost makes the public believe that the decks of iron-clads are being cleared to enforce a demand for indemnity; but in the same State of Louisiana hundreds upon hundreds of native-born American citizens, loyal to the government and innocent of any crime, have been assassinated, massacred, murdered and shot down like dogs, while the government which owed them protection could not raise, or has not raised, a finger to protect them or to punish their murderers. This is one of the anomalies of our form of government and one of its weakest points.

The federal system has its merits, but the protection of American citizens on American soil is not one of them. By a singular perversion of ideas and language those clauses of the Constitution which were intended to secure the rights of States are twisted so as to destroy the rights of individuals. Whenever the national government attempts to move in the direction of protecting or enforcing the rights of its citizens it is at once confronted with an alleged constitutional barrier and warned that it cannot interfere in State affairs. State lines are made to protect State crimes. We seem to have reached a point where it is an accepted construction of the Constitution that one of the reserved rights of the States is to destroy American citizenship. A curious result of this view is that an unnaturalized alien on American soil is safer than an American citizen. In respect of personal rights and personal safety an Italian dago, who has never taken the oath of allegiance and never intends to, ranks higher than a native-born American citizen. A member of the Mafia who, perhaps, has only come to this country to assist in murdering or robbing somebody, actually receives more consideration from the United States government than one of its citizens whose ancestors have been born and bred here for a hundred years. When an unaturalized Italian is killed by a mob the government has at least to disavow the crime and pay an indemnity. But hundreds of colored citizens, innocent of any crime whatever, may be murdered in cold blood and the government cannot lift a finger to protect or avenge them. If the President were even to go so far as to address to the Governor of Louisiana an earnest protest and express the hope that an effort would be made to enforce the laws there would be a tremendous outcry against such an exercise of extra-constitutional power.

Some time this weak point in our Constitution will be remedied, and American citizens will have at least as much protection on American soil as aliens have. Either by an amendment of the Constitution or by an evolution of power the people will do away with the present anomalous condition which makes an unaturalized Italian superior to a native-born American citizen.

NOT A NEGLECTED INDUSTRY.

One of the stock complaints of those who are now championing the cause of the farmers is that national and State governments have ignored their interests in legislation, and that the farmers themselves must make a change by electing farmers, and particularly these champions, to Congress and Legislature. The complaint will not stand the test of fact. Instead of being ignored by the law-making bodies, agriculture has for years received the special attention and the substantial benefits of national and State legislation. So far as tariffs are concerned, the tendency from the first has been to give American agriculture every advantage. For many years the Bureau of Agriculture was so prominent in the Department of the Interior that it was called a department. For years that bureau has issued reports, costing tens of thousands of dollars annually, devoted to information regarding agriculture, which any farmer can obtain by applying to his Congressman. For years thousands of dollars have been expended in the purchase of seeds of choice varieties which have been distributed to farmers, and this has resulted in giving the farmer some of the most valuable crops which are

now raised. Year after year experiments have been made under the direction of the government for the sole purpose of broadening the field of American agriculture. Nearly thirty years ago colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts were endowed by Congress, and these grants were increased by the last Congress, the prime object being to give to agriculture all the advantages of scientific investigation and experiment. Recently the Department of Agriculture has been made the equal of any department of the government, and its head has a place in the Cabinet. Under the present administration the head of that department is a man of tireless energy, who has under him a corps of specialists who are devoting their time to the interests of agriculture. No other industry has ever received any special attention from the government in the manner which it has been bestowed upon agriculture. The same is true of nearly all the State governments. Nearly every State has its board of agriculture, with a secretary and other officers, whose reports are printed and circulated at the expense of the State. Many States have paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars as premiums and bounties. In most the States of the North farmers' institutes are held in every county at the expense of the people. At the present time both national and State governments are giving more attention to the work of developing and improving the condition of agriculture and are spending more money in that work than they are bestowing upon all the other industries of the Nation. But to hear these alleged champions of the farmers rant, one would come to the conclusion that agriculture had been made the prey of every other industry and of all speculation.

The announcement is made again that Senator Sherman will retire from public life at the end of his present senatorial term, and this time it is made with such positiveness and particularity as to lead to a fear, that it is well founded. The statement is made on the authority of an intimate friend of the Senator, who says positively that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. "He has," says this gentleman, "been in public life constantly for more than thirty years, and is to-day the foremost statesman in the country. He is aware that his ambition to be President can never be realized, and at the close of his present term he will retire full of honors, with a name that will be remembered long after men who have reached higher positions shall have been forgotten." So far as this relates to the high character and splendid public services of Senator Sherman it is eminently true, but it will not reconcile the public to the prospect of his retirement. In fact, it is an argument for his continuance in public life. He will be seventy years old at the end of his present term, but that is not an advanced age for a public man, and Senator Sherman is so well preserved that he ought to be good for many years of public service yet. And the country needs him. It has needed him for a long time, and especially in these days of political vagaries and financial heresies. If he has decided to retire from public life, the entire country will unite in the hope that he may reconsider his determination.

While we are virtuously and vigorously denouncing mob law in New Orleans, let us not fail to reserve a little indignation for the White-cap outrages in our State. Two wrongs do not make a right, and one outrage cannot excuse another, but, getting down to bed-rock principle and cold ethics, the mob law that kills eleven men in New Orleans is no worse than that which flogs and mutilates men and women in Crawford or Harrison county. The local authorities of New Orleans have not been a whit more remiss in their duty than those of the counties named, and we doubt if public sentiment is any more demoralized in regard to the true functions of law and the proper methods of dealing with crime in one place than it is in the other. If the White Caps of southern Indiana should happen to select an unaturalized Italian as a suitable person to scourge and mutilate, the Italian government might, if it chose, make a demand for indemnity against the United States government on the same ground that it can in the New Orleans case. In short, the White-cap outrages are an unmitigated disgrace to the State and local authorities. A government that cannot or does not put a stop to such outrages is no government at all.

MOVED by a Democratic editorial lamenting the high tariff on pocket cutlery, saws, etc., an Iowa man writes: From 1846 to 1861 the tariff was 30 per cent. on all cutlery, and in 1867 I bought a Sheffield knife and paid 75 cents for it. In 1881 I bought a better one, and have it now, that cost me 50 cents, after there had been a 30 per cent. tariff on pocket-knives for twenty-eight years. The McKinley law adds \$1 per dozen to the 50 per cent., yet I can go to the same show-case and get the same kind of a knife for 50 cents. Now, we ask in all candor, who is injured, the American consumer or the Sheffield manufacturer? From 1846 to 1861 there was no tariff on saws, and in 1846 I bought a Spear & Jackson saw, made in England, and I paid \$2.50 for it, and in 1880 one made by F. & W. Disston & Son, of Philadelphia, that was equally as good as the Spear & Jackson saw, and I paid \$1.25 for it. They are now selling even lower than they were in 1880, under a 40 per cent. tariff. Again we ask, who is hurt, the American consumer or the English manufacturer?

To this it might be added that from 1846 to 1861 we imported nearly all our cutlery and saws and exported none. Now American manufacturers are supplying the home demand, or nearly all, from 33 to 50 per cent. less than England did, and exporting largely. Really, there does seem to be something in protection.

THERE is undoubtedly a great deal of suffering in western Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado because of crop failure. Following the call from Yuma City, Col., comes a letter from W. J. Ruley, formerly of Indiana, who says that the suffering in Blaine county, Nebraska, is very great, many of the people being entirely destitute. The State is doing much, but it cannot relieve all the suffering. Mr. Ruley says that anything in the way of food and clothing will be acceptable, but those who send it must pay the freight, so

poor are the people. So much destitution seems to exist that it would seem advisable that an organization should be made by men of official or other prominence, who could send out agents with proper credentials to solicit aid, which would be cheerfully given under such conditions. Mr. Ruley's address is Brewster, Blaine county, Nebraska, and his railroad station is Dunning, in the same county.

ABOUT a week ago Mr. Charles X. Matthews assumed editorial control of the Lafayette Journal, the Democratic organ of Tippecanoe county. In his salutatory he stated that he believed there were other things in life besides lying for the party and abusing the opposition. This settled the new editor's case, and as soon as the Democratic managers of Lafayette could collect their senses after reading this he was "fired." He edited the paper just one week, and at the end of that time it was announced that he had gone "to pursue some historical work in Michigan." Perhaps he intends to relate the misadventures of a Democratic editor who tried to get along without lying for the party.

BEFORE the Italian government concludes to declare war against the United States on account of the lawless killing of a few lawless desperadoes it should make an attempt to suppress brigandage in Italy. Kidnaping wealthy travelers and holding them for ransom is one of the time-honored industries of that country, and if the brigands have not stolen Mount Vesuvius it was only because they could not carry it off. The robber in "Fra Diavolo," who counted his beads and mumbled his prayers while getting ready to throttle a victim, was a typical specimen of the pious Italian cut-throat.

The government, in obedience to the resolution of Congress, will engage Professor Myers, of Frankfurt, N. Y., to conduct the experiment of producing rain-storms by artificial means. The Professor has a balloon farm, and knows all about balloons. His plan is to send up a balloon with one part of oxygen and two parts of hydrogen gas. To it will be attached a small copper wire, which will serve the double purpose of keeping it from going wild and of carrying an electric spark to fire the gases. The combination of gases makes one of the most powerful explosives known to science, therefore, when a balloon, which is to be made from the pulp of redeemed paper money, is exploded in the midst of a struggling lot of clouds there is going to be a great commotion, and it is maintained, if there is water in them, it will come down to the earth. The Professor will begin the manufacture of a hundred balloons, and experiments will be made at Frankfurt and at Washington. If successful the scene of operations will be transferred to some part of the far West, where there has been no rain-fall for months, and where crop-rental is making because the country is a desert. The experiments will be watched with much interest. Nevertheless, there can be no device so sure to invite a steady rain as for man or woman to be two miles from home in his or her best clothes and without an umbrella.

If your telephone "snuffles" and distorts words, making it impossible for you to understand the fellow who is "bellowing" at the other end, the fact is due to the fundamental note and harmonics of the diaphragm being superimposed upon those of the voice, without becoming confounded with them, and producing a disturbance of the electric waves, of the movements of the diaphragm molecules, and, therefore, of the sound waves which reach the ear. Just think about this the next time the old thing rattles and buzzes in your ear, and do not stamp around and say bad words under your breath or make wild and furious threats to destroy the instrument. It is not willfully depraved; its diaphragm is out of order.

MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY, for twenty-five years the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, has just resumed work, after a long and severe illness. He says: "In resuming after some months this review of the week, I am struck by nothing so much as by the foolish monotony of human affairs. The same topics inevitably recur; nothing has much changed, nothing is settled." It is evident that the convalescent correspondent had not yet caught up with the procession of events. "When he hears of the election of General Palmer, the adjournment of the Indiana Legislature and the New Orleans riot he will change his mind."

IN America, Ga., two newspapers whose motors were water from the city's works, assailed the management of the water board, whereat the board refused to furnish them water at any price, and the result is that the suspension of both papers is announced. Water seems a more essential factor in running a Democratic paper in the South than in the North.

It will surprise the citizens of Kansas City to learn from a correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune, who is writing up the cities of the West, that the town is located on the east bank of the Missouri, and it will make others angry to read that its population is but 131,000.

If the sole surviving descendant of Christopher Columbus comes to Chicago to open the world's fair perhaps he might be induced, for a consideration, to show how to make an egg stand on its end.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

THE Worm Turns.—Any one call I was out! Mary Ann—Nobody but one of your followers, mem.

Failed to Connect.—Hungry Higgins—Excuse me, partner, but could you stake me to the price of a drink?

Professor Pottery—I should be delighted to, my dear sir, but I have no idea as to the amount included in the price of a drink. This redness of my nose is due to dyspepsia.

And a Coolness Arose.—Mrs. Watts—Despite all the magnificent dressing that women indulge in, it has been my observation that a woman in a neat print gown and pretty apron is more apt to elicit his honest admiration. Don't you think so?

Mrs. Potts—I have not had your opportunities for noticing. Our cook is an old woman of at least fifty years.

Unconsidered Trifles.—A man in Chicago owns a pipe a hundred years old. Perhaps the Chicago river is the victim of slander.

Before you start out to attain a seat on the highest pinnacle of fame, bear in mind that it runs up to a pretty sharp point.

There is nothing a man enjoys more than complaining of his great responsibilities.

When a man is discovered leading a double life people never seem to be in doubt as to which one he enjoyed most.

Many a man who imagines himself sharp as a

tack only resembles one in the flatness of his head.

Among all these suggestions for a business suit for the fair sex the breach-of-promise suit should not be forgotten.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The President indulges in a Review of the Important Measures Considered.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Tribune prints an interview with President Harrison, in which the work of the administration and Congress is reviewed and the principal political topics uppermost in the public mind are discussed. It says that President Harrison enters on the last half of his term with great confidence in the success of the Republican party. He is regarded in Republican circles at Washington as the chief of the party, to whom will be offered, without serious contest, the nomination for a second term.

The President was first asked what he thought of the work of the Fifty-first Congress. He said:

"In many ways it has been a most remarkable Congress. Its work has been of the most important character. The result is one that will stand well in history, and one which the country will approve. The principle of majority rule has also been asserted in a marked degree, and adherence to that rule is in my judgment one principle which will preserve the institutions of our country."

The President was asked if he thought the Republicans would make the issues involved in the elections bill prominent in much the same manner as they have been in the past. He said: "You will find therein the same principle—a guarantee of the rule of the majority. It will not do for the people of any section to say that they must be let alone, that it is a local question to be settled by the States or whether we shall have honest elections or not. This might be said if it were not for the fact that the principle is at issue in national elections, and that the inequality upon the floor of the House of Representatives is so great that it cannot be ignored. Whether it shall become a dominant issue in the immediate campaign or in the near future is a question for the public to determine. It depends upon how much the public conscience is quickened regarding the principle of right in a question of whether the Northern part of the country will consent to such inequality of representation in the administration of the laws."

The President was asked if he was pleased with the aid given by Congress to the shipping interests of the country with a view to carrying out the reciprocity policy of his administration. He said: "Yes, I am much pleased. What was passed by Congress was about all I thought was practical and all that could be easily accomplished as a preliminary step. In attempting anything new it is important to be conservative and to avoid extremes. I was very thoughtful in the matter of the steamship lines. They afford swift and rapid transit. They have the carrying of the government mails and are important in bringing us in touch with the other countries with which we are seeking to improve our trade relations. The importance of this is shown in the enlarged commerce which has followed the trade treaty of new steamship connections between different countries."

Whether it will be practical to go beyond the steamship line and give us sailing vessels," he continued, "will be for the future to determine. I am not now prepared to say whether this will be wise. It is thus far taken in quite a different line of our present resources. Senator Frye noted the other day the fact that our revenue from foreign mails provides to-day a sum of over \$1,500,000. We do not care to make money out of our postal service, and this is a sum that can properly be used for the encouragement of quick means of communication with the world. The work of the postal service is not a money-making one. It is this principle of extension of the service which justifies the government in making expenditures in the direction of no private enterprise could afford to go."

The President was asked about the new navy, and the criticisms which had been directed against the plans of modernization proposed by it. The President said in reply to this:

"I am perfectly willing to concede that the navy to-day may be useless fifty years from now. That has nothing to do with the case. I do not think that even the humblest owner of the smallest house would hesitate to alter his house against the day when he might be required to defend it. It is not to wait for the possible development of some future style of house, which would enable him to close his door with more economy and dispatch. The truth of it is that the establishment of a navy puts a nation upon a respectable footing, and is the best guarantee against the possibility of any other power, it is insurance, and should be so regarded."

The President was asked if he did not think that the tariff issue for the present was settled so far as the Republican party was concerned. The President said: "Most decidedly. I think there should be no more agitation upon this subject until after McKinley's fall has been decided. There is no reason why its workings should be prejudiced by malevolent predictions. The bill has been already long enough in operation to indicate that much of it is charged against it is untrue. A period should be permitted to pass long enough to test fairly the character of the measure. If it can be shown by such facts as impartial trial that it has faults let them be eliminated."

The President was asked if he did not think that the same opinion concerning financial legislation. He said: "I do not think that we need any more financial legislation for the present. What we have, I should have its period of trial. I do not see any present or near future necessity of further financial legislation. I have favored silver coinage up to a point where I thought it could be safely used. It is always easy to determine exactly the danger point. It is best, however, to be conservative, and I think we have gone about as far as we can in the direction of free coinage of silver as can be done for the best interests of silver. To go further might result in depreciating it."

The President was asked about the reciprocity policy of his administration. He said: "I have been engaged for the last few days considering various subjects of treaty under this policy. I have been doing what I could to urge along and develop the possibilities which I see in this new extension of our trade. I believe that this policy will result in great good."

At the close of the talk he was asked what he thought of the future of the Republican party. The President said that there was already a strong future in favor of the party and that the future would show that it was upon the side of good government and modern progress, and well merited the confidence of the country.

EVADING THE LOTTERY LAW.

General John Mosby at the Head of a Mexican Concern That Is Using Our Mails.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Postoffice Inspector Fitz has discovered, as a result of several months' investigation, that the Louisiana lottery has succeeded in evading the anti-lottery law by establishing a branch office under the name of the Mexican International Banking Company at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, under the patronage of General John Mosby. It is flooding the large cities of this country with its circulars openly, and the postal authorities are powerless to prevent it, because they have no authority to tamper with mail from a foreign country, even if they know it is for a lottery.

The President said that Capt. Fitz has the names of the agents of the concern in most of the large cities, and the Post-office Department will prosecute them; but it is not thought that this will affect the business to any considerable extent, as the lottery company has lists of the names and addresses of nearly all who play the lottery.

\$12,000 FOR A SENATORSHIP

Alleged Attempt to Influence the Election Now in Progress in California.

Scraps of Paper Fished from a Waste-Basket That Are Said to Be Evidence of Bribery—Withdrawal of De Young—Estee Ahead.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 17.—After a conference, held last evening, De Young's friends decided to withdraw his name in favor of Felton, for Senator. The joint ballot in the Legislature, this morning, resulted: Estee, 45; Felton, 38; Blanchard, 2; Johnston, 4; Perkins, 1; White, 24. Necessary to choice, 58. An adjournment was then taken till to-morrow.

Last night, after several conferences between Felton and De Young, the former expressed doubt as to his ability to carry the election, and offered to withdraw in De Young's favor, but was persuaded from so doing on the ground that De Young had himself decided to withdraw from the contest. The motive for the latter's decision, he stated, was the information, which he believed to be true, that improper offers had been made to some of his supporters and the knowledge that, while it was apparently impossible for him to secure the support of all of Felton's and Blanchard's adherents, it would be possible for him to transfer a larger part of his own following to Felton, whom he favored as against the other contestants. It was, therefore, believed that the election would be reached on to-day's ballot, but the result showed Estee had gained sufficient supporters to give him 45 votes, which represents one-half of the total Republican vote in both houses within 15 of the total vote required to elect a Senator. Felton gained 23, making him a total of 38. Blanchard received 2, Johnston 4 and Perkins 1.

After the convention adjourned rumors of attempted bribery were openly published. Both San Francisco papers charge that Attorney-general Estee had possession evidence tending to implicate a number of legislators. A document torn into pieces is said to have been found and passed together with the amounts of money those who received money. The memorandum was written on a manilla pad, and the impression went through on the lower sheet. In the waste-basket, with the memorandum, were found wrappers from a Fresno bank showing that they had been torn from the money. These pieces of paper were found in the waste-basket in the office of the State Librarian, W. S. Leake, assistant State Librarian, is quoted as saying that at 9 o'clock this morning two assistants, who had been supporting De Young, but who, to-day, voted for Felton, came into the State Librarian's private office and made some hurried notes on the amounts they afterward turned up, and which he collected and turned over to some of the students of Estee. From these papers the inference is drawn that Estee definitely disclosed that \$12,000 was drawn from the Fresno bank, and the Assembly-men against whose names the amounts were written have received the money. The Attorney-general acknowledges that he has the papers in his possession, but declines, for public reasons, to make all the facts known at this time.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate, this afternoon, authorizing the Attorney-general to make public the evidence found in the alleged bribery case. It is thought probable that a committee will be appointed to-morrow to investigate the whole matter. Felton says it is his desire to have the affair settled thoroughly.

The Single-Tax Idea in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—In the House to-day a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and report on the advisability of submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment for the adoption of the Henry George theory of a single tax, in accordance with a resolution of the Illinois Federation of Labor, was defeated, and the matter was referred to the committee on revenue. Resolutions of sympathy for the persecuted Jews in Russia were adopted by acclamation. The standing committees of the House, which were withheld during the senatorial contest of two months, were announced.

Railroad Tax Exemption.

PHOENIX, A. T., March 17.—There is great rejoicing here over the signing of the railroad tax exemption law by the Governor. The law exempts all railroads built inside of three years from taxation for twenty years. L. H. Wilson, auditor of the Prescott & Arizona Central, immediately after the signing of the bill, with the Secretary of the Territory, the intention of his road to extend it from Prescott to Phoenix, a distance of over one hundred miles.

TORN BY MASTIFFS.

Edward Stein Horribly Lacerated by Three Large Dogs—Twenty Wounds Inflicted.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—Edward Stein, who boards with Herman Bringer, at No. 880 Pearl street, will probably die from the effects of an attack upon him by three powerful English mastiffs. The dogs are owned by Bringer and are confined in a back yard, which is inclosed by a high board fence. Stein went into the yard and the dogs fell upon him with one accord. When he was finally rescued, his flesh and muscles of both his arms were but shapless and quivering masses, and the flesh at the right hip was chewed into shreds. There were also several deep gashes on his head and body, the total number of distinct wounds being twenty. He will be a cripple for life if he lives.

Opposed to Exhibiting Indians.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Congregational Club, composed of prominent Congregationalists of this city and ministers of the faith, has adopted a resolution, last night, unanimously passed a resolution condemning the War Department for allowing Buffalo Bill the privilege of exhibiting Indian prisoners around the country, and exhibiting at his show. A committee of three was appointed to convey the news of the club's action to President Harrison and request his official action in the matter.

Break in the Levee Near New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—An iron pipe at the levee on the right bank of the river, three miles above Canal street and nearly opposite Audubon Park, blew out last night, causing a crevasse. The levee at that point is said to be twelve feet high. The break is now twenty-five feet wide and ten or twelve feet deep. The Texas & Pacific track is now under water. The water is up to the crosses of the Southern Pacific road. The break is constantly widening and getting deeper. The Southern Pacific company has a floating pile-driver at work and a large force of men, and every effort will be made to close it.

Macquary May Secure a New Trial.

CANTON, O., March 17.—Rev. Macquary was seen this afternoon and asked to make a statement in regard to the verdict found. He said as yet he had received no official notification of the action of the court, and until then there was nothing he could say. In reply to the question of what action would be taken, should the court fail to agree as to the degree of punishment, Rev. Macquary read a canon of the church under which he said it might be possible to obtain a new trial.